



KENTUCKY

The Afterschool Investments project is developing profiles for each state to provide a snapshot of the “state of afterschool,” as well as an opportunity to compare afterschool activities across the country. This profile provides key data and descriptions of the afterschool landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school time programming that can occur before and afterschool, on weekends, and during summer months. It is designed to serve as a resource for policymakers, administrators, and providers.

Statewide Initiatives

- ▶ **Extended Learning Opportunity (ELO) Workgroup.** Kentucky’s ELO Workgroup was established in 2000 following the National Governors Association Conference, “Extra Learning Opportunities: Defining the State Role.” The work group includes high-level individuals from state agencies and stakeholder groups and has primarily focused on avenues to promote professional development.
- ▶ **Kentucky School Board Partnership (KSBP).** With funding from the Mott Foundation and the Kentucky School Boards Association, the KSBP helps local school boards to use community-school partnerships for extended day programming. Elements of the project include promotion of best practices, policy guidance, evaluation rubrics, and training opportunities.
- ▶ **Kentucky Youth Development Partnership.** The Kentucky Youth Development Partnership began in 2000 through a three-year demonstration grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Partners, which include state agencies and local youth service organizations, coordinate efforts that promote a positive approach to youth development and offer training and technical assistance to program providers. The partnership was recently designated as a Building Exemplary Systems for Training Youth Workers (BEST) Initiative Site by the Academy for Educational Development’s National Training Institute for Community Youth Work. The program received continuing funding

Quick Facts

Demographics

Total population:4,041,769

Number of children
ages 5-12:447,108

Percent of population:11%

Percent of students eligible
for free and reduced-price
lunch:49.1%

Percent of K-12 students in Title I
“Schoolwide” schools:44.1%

For more demographic information,
visit [http://nccic.org/statedata/
statepro/kentucky.html](http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/kentucky.html)

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

• CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:
Cabinet for Health and Family
Services

Total estimated FFY03
federal and state
CCDF funds:\$89,534,286

FFY03 total federal
share:\$73,334,430

FFY03 state MOE plus
match:\$16,199,856

FFY03 School Age & Resource and
Referral Earmark:\$311,939

FFY02 Total Quality
Expenditures:\$6,718,806

Percent of children receiving
CCDF subsidies who are
age 5-12:40.9%



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau



from DHHS through 2008 and in 2004 hosted Sustainability Planning Training of Trainers facilitated by The Finance Project.

For more information, see: http://www.kychildnow.org/programs/ky_youth.html

► **Early Reading Incentive Grants.** Since 1999, Kentucky has used state lottery funds to promote academic enrichment to over 5,000 elementary school students through the Early Reading Incentive Grant Program. Grants to 83 schools promote professional development and provide program funds for early reading enrichment offered both during and afterschool. The program, managed by Kentucky's Department of Education, targets academically at-risk elementary school students, as well as students at specific high-risk schools. Program funding comes from state lottery funds and local matching funds.

► **Family Resource and Youth Services Centers.** Following the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act, Kentucky established Family Resource and Youth Services Centers in or near all public schools where at least 20 percent of students qualify for the federal school lunch program. Family Resource Centers are located in schools serving children under age 12, while Youth Resource Centers serve older children, and some locations serve both age groups. Centers that provide afterschool programming to school-age children have a particular emphasis on addressing the non-cognitive barriers to learning. This program is funded through state and local funds, parent fees, and donations from private foundations and is administered by Kentucky's Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Currently, the state maintains 780 Centers at a cost of \$50.2 million a year.

For more information, see <http://cfc.ky.gov/frysc>

► **Extended School Services.** The Extended School Services program was implemented in 1990. Localities in Kentucky provide extended school services (including extended days, weeks, or years) for students requiring additional academic instruction to meet academic standards. Local school councils determine the program design and curriculum for each school. Funding is provided through grants by the Kentucky Department of Education.

For more information, see: <http://cfc.ky.gov/frysc>

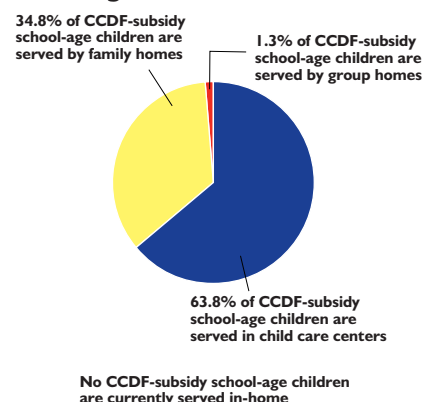
► **Community Education.** The Community Education system in Kentucky promotes extended-day use of public facilities, community engagement, and programs addressing the needs of all age groups. Community Education initiatives are run locally in 126 school districts and funded annually with \$1.75 million in state funds and local matching funds. In some localities, existing programs such as Extended School Services and 21st Century Community Learning Centers have collaborated with Community Education directors to support enrichment programs during out-of-school time.

Notable Local Initiatives

► **The Extended School Program (ESP)** is a fully licensed program in Lexington that offers student enrichment opportunities in recreation, academics, and positive socialization skills. The Lexington-Fayette Division of Parks and Recreation worked with the Fayette County Public School System to develop the program. Each site is administered by a director who has or is working toward a degree in education, recreation, psychology, or a closely related field. The site director ensures the quality of the program curriculum and provides continuity between these ESP activities and school policies. Each program maintains a low student-to-staff ratio and provides in-service training to staff.

Quick Facts (continued)

• Settings



• Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool

"Resource and referral and school-age" earmark:

Funds may be used to provide grants and contracts for the development of quality school-age care, accreditation costs, and staff scholarships. Additionally, the Cabinet for Families and Children helps arrange the annual school-age care conference.

Other quality activities:

Funds may be used to develop a resource-sharing library of materials and equipment for circulation among school-age programs. Grants are also available to assist providers with the cost of national accreditation through the National AfterSchool Association (NAA).

• Provider Reimbursement Rates and Family Copayments

Label assigned by state for school-age rate category:School-age

Maximum rate for center-based school-age category:\$19.99/day

Notes: Rates vary by region. Rates for Central Region given.

Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate\$300

Is "time in care" a factor in determining family copayment for school-age care?No

Notable Features of Rate System: Kentucky provides an incentive bonus to providers based on a range of criteria, including a quality rating, the number of children served, and the size of the program.

► **Liberty Boating Program.** The Casey County schools and the City of Liberty cooperate to provide activities outside of the classroom that give students incentives to stay in school until they graduate and meet the state's proficiency standards. The schools have a state-funded youth services center and a federally-funded afterschool program. The district used these resources to help the city create a boating program that is designed to help students develop lifelong skills and complement their in-class instruction. The city built a boathouse on a small lake, and the afterschool program purchased sailboats, canoes, paddleboats, and sculls. The youth services center coordinates with classroom teachers to use the facility during the warmer months of the year. Teachers integrate the boating program in their science curriculum by teaching students about the operation of the city's water-treatment plant, which is located on the same lake.

► **Louisville KidTrax.** Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS) and Louisville city officials are examining the connection between school achievement and children's afterschool experiences by linking data from 300 community organizations with the school district database. The goal is to consolidate data to provide a complete picture of each student. The holistic view facilitates a more coordinated effort across community agencies and organizations to ensure children are achieving. Software enables the afterschool programs to collect, track, and report data through the use of identification cards. Afterschool programs can download student information, including grade point average, test scores, school attendance, and disciplinary referrals. The combined information enables analyses of individual students, groups of students, individual programs, and across programs to identify patterns and trigger interventions. The first 25 afterschool programs in Louisville began using this software in 2004.

Statewide Organizations

National AfterSchool Association Affiliate:

Kentucky Coalition for School Age Child Care (KCSACC)
P.O. Box 4061
Frankfurt, KY 40604
Phone: 877-553-6192

Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:

Kentucky Child Care Network
146 Consumer Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: 502-223-5002 or 877- 723-5002
Fax: 502-227-4724
Web: www.kychild.com

Additional Resources

State Child Care Administrators:

<http://nccic.org/statedata/dirs/devfund.html>

State TANF Contacts:

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/hs_dir2.htm

21st Century Community Learning Centers Contacts:

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/contacts.html>

Quick Facts (continued)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY02 state TANF transfer to CCDF:\$36,240,000

FFY02 TANF direct spending on child care:\$16,990,064

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Are there separate school-age licensing standards?No

Are school-operated programs exempt from licensing standards?Yes

Ratio of children to adults in school-age centers:

5 to 6 years15:1

7 years & over20:1

Number of National AfterSchool Association (NAA) accredited programs:10

21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY02 state formula grant amount:\$4,437,307

Applications funded:30

Program locations:

All programs are located at school sites.

Licensing required?No

Notes and Sources

Demographics

Total population: *Demographic Profiles: Census 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, as cited in *State Child Care Profiles*, National Child Care Information Center, available at: <http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/index.htm>.

Number of children ages 5-12: *Census 2000 Summary File (SF-3) Sample Data*, Table P8, Sex by Age (79), U.S. Census Bureau.

Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch rate: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 10), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. Because data from School Year 2001-02 was unavailable for Wyoming, data from School Year 2000-01 was used. Data was unavailable for either school year for Arizona, Connecticut, and Tennessee.

Percent of K-12 students in Title I "schoolwide" schools: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 9), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. The federal Title I program provides funding to local school districts and schools with high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards. Schools enrolling at least 40 percent of students from poor families are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school.

Child Care and Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the largest federal funding source for child care. States receive a funding allocation determined by formula and have broad flexibility to design programs that provide child care subsidies for low-income children under the age of 13 and to enhance the quality of child care for all children. Federal CCDF funding consists of mandatory, matching, and discretionary funds. Federal law requires that states spend at least 4 percent of their CCDF funds as well as additional earmarks on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. CCDF administrative data in this and the following sections is from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, as reported by States, unless otherwise noted.

FFY03 state MOE plus match: In order to receive Federal matching funds, a state must expend Maintenance of Effort funds. Note that this does not capture actual expenditures, only the minimum required to draw down all available federal funds.

FFY02 total quality expenditures: Many states spend more than the required minimum 4 percent on quality expansion activities. Note that this data includes FY02 funds expended for quality activities from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary) and expenditures under earmarks for quality, infant and toddler, and school-age and resource and referral. This figure provides information obtained from state financial reports submitted for FY02. States continue to report on their expenditures of FY02 funds until expended; therefore, these numbers are subject to annual updates.

Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool: Portions of CCDF discretionary funds are earmarked specifically for resource and referral and school-age child care activities as well as for quality expansion. (These funds are in addition to the required 4 percent minimum quality expenditure.)

Maximum rate for school-age category: Rate listed applies to center-based care; where rates vary by region or county, the rate for the most populated urban area is given.

Standardized monthly school-age rate: Monthly rate for a child, age 8, in care after school during the school year at a center in the most costly district for four hours per day, 20 days per month. Calculated (in the lowest tier of a tiered system) using information from the FY2004-2005 State CCDF Plan, including rate structures, as submitted to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

In addition to spending TANF funds directly on child care, a state may transfer up to 30 percent of its TANF grant to CCDF. Expenditures represent TANF funds spent in FY02 that were awarded in FY02 and prior years. Data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Ratio of children to adults in school-age setting: Data from National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care, available at: <http://nrc.uchsc.edu>.

Number of NAA-accredited programs: Data from the National AfterSchool Association, April 2004, available at: <http://www.nsaca.org/accredited.htm>.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 converted the 21st Century Community Learning Centers' authority to a state formula grant. In past years, the U.S. Department of Education made competitive awards directly to school districts. Under the reauthorized law, funds will flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States will use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. 1999, 2000, and 2001 grants will continue to be administered by and receive funding through the U.S. Department of Education.

FFY02 formula grant amount: Data from the U.S. Department of Education 21st Century Community Learning Centers Office. Available at: <http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/04stbypr.xls>.

Applications funded: Data from *State Administration of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program*. Compiled by Learning Point Associates, September 8, 2003.

In 2003, the Child Care Bureau awarded a three-year technical assistance contract to The Finance Project and their partner, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, for the Afterschool Investments project. The goals of the Afterschool Investments project include:

- Identifying ways that states and communities are using Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy and quality dollars to support out-of-school time programs, and sharing these practices and approaches with other states;
- Identifying administrative and implementation issues related to CCDF investments in out-of-school time programs, and providing information and context (about barriers, problems, opportunities) as well as practical tools that will help CCDF administrators make decisions; and
- Identifying other major programs and sectors that are potential partners for CCDF in supporting out-of-school time programs and providing models, strategies, and tools for coordination with other programs and sectors.

Contact Us:

Email:

afterschool@financeproject.org

Web:

nccic.org/afterschool

The Finance Project

1401 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202-587-1000
Web: www.financeproject.org

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 202-624-5300
Web: www.nga.org

The Afterschool Investments project's State Profiles are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of noteworthy State and local initiatives across the country. Inclusion of an initiative in the Profiles does not represent an endorsement of a particular policy or practice.